

1,000 cubic centimeters of sirup of ipecac should contain 70 cubic centimeters of fluidextract of ipecac and that fluidextract of ipecac should yield not more than 1.65 grams of ether-soluble alkaloids of ipecac per 100 cubic centimeters; the said tincture nux vomica contained more than 0.263 gram of the alkaloids of nux vomica per 100 cubic centimeters, to wit, not less than 0.294 gram of the alkaloids of nux vomica per 100 cubic centimeters, whereas the pharmacopœia provided that tincture nux vomica should yield not more than 0.263 gram of the alkaloids of nux vomica per 100 cubic centimeters; and the standard of strength, quality, and purity of the said articles was not declared on the containers thereof. Adulteration of the tincture nux vomica was alleged for the further reason that its strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold in that it was represented to contain 0.237 gram to 0.263 gram of the alkaloids of nux vomica per 100 cubic centimeters, whereas it contained more than 0.263 gram of the alkaloids of nux vomica per 100 cubic centimeters. Misbranding of the said tablets was alleged for the reason that the statements, "Strychnine Sulphate, Each Tablet Contains 1-100 grain," and "Sodium Salicylate Each Tablet contains 5 grains," borne on the labels of the respective products, were false and misleading in that the said statements represented that each of said tablets contained 1-100 grain of strychnine sulphate, or 5 grains of sodium salicylate, as the case might be, whereas the said tablets contained less than so represented. Misbranding of the said sirup of ipecac and the tincture nux vomica was alleged for the reason that the statements, to wit, "Syrup Ipecac U. S. P. X." and "Tincture Nux Vomica U. S. P. X.," "Standard: 0.237 Gm. to 0.263 Gm. Alkaloids of nux vomica per 100 cc.," borne on the labels attached to the bottles containing the respective articles, were false and misleading in that they represented that the articles were sirup of ipecac and tincture nux vomica, which conformed to the tests laid down in the tenth revision of the United States Pharmacopœia, and that the tincture nux vomica contained not more than 0.263 gram of the alkaloids of nux vomica per 100 cubic centimeters, whereas the said articles did not conform to the tests laid down in the tenth revision of the United States Pharmacopœia and the tincture nux vomica contained more than 0.263 gram of the alkaloids of nux vomica per 100 cubic centimeters, to wit, not less than 0.294 gram of the alkaloids of nux vomica per 100 cubic centimeters.

On May 6, 1929, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$500.

R. W. DUNLAP, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

16374. Adulteration and misbranding of Chek-a-Cold tablets. U. S. v. 96 Packages of Chek-a-Cold Tablets. Decree entered adjudging product adulterated and misbranded with provision for release under bond for relabeling. (F. & D. No. 23523. I. S. No. 01563. S. No. 1717.)

On March 19, 1929, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Oklahoma, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 96 packages of Chek-a-Cold tablets at Muskogee, Okla., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Continental Drug Corporation, Alton, Ill., on or about January 17, 1929, and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Oklahoma, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that the tablets consisted essentially of acetanilide (0.85 grain per tablet), capsicum, and aloe.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that its strength fell below the professed standard under which it was sold, namely, "1 Grain Acetanilid in Each Tablet."

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement on the carton container of the said package, to wit, "1 Grain Acetanilid in Each Tablet," was false and misleading. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the package failed to bear a statement on the label of the quantity of proportion of acetanilide contained therein, the declaration "1 Grain Acetanilid in Each Tablet" being incorrect. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, (display card) "Effective treatment for * * * Influenza * * * Grippe," (circular) "Effective treatment for * * * Influenza * * *

Grippe," (carton container) "Effective treatment for * * * Influenza * * * Grippe * * * Will stop the development if taken immediately," were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed, and in that the said statements were applied to the article knowingly and in reckless and wanton disregard of their truth or falsity, so as to represent falsely and fraudulently to purchasers thereof and create in the minds of such purchasers the impression and belief that the said article was in whole or in part composed of or contained ingredients or medicinal agents effective in the treatment of disease or the prevention thereof.

On May 2, 1929, no appearance or answer having been made for the property, a decree was entered adjudging the product adulterated and misbranded. It was ordered and decreed by the court that the product might be released to the owner upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$300, and the filing of a certificate from this department by said owner that the product had been relabeled and reconditioned.

R. W. DUNLAP, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

16375. Misbranding of Flumonia (fuming) salve. U. S. v. 43 Jars of Flumonia (fuming) salve. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 23419. I. S. No. 6880. S. No. 1549.)

On February 19, 1929, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 43 jars of Flumonia (fuming) salve, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New Orleans, La., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Van Vleet-Mansfield Drug Company, Memphis, Tenn., on or about June 26, 1928, and transported from the State of Tennessee into the State of Louisiana, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of a petroleum jelly containing small amounts of camphor, menthol, and oil of eucalyptus.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, (jar) "Flumonia (Fuming) Salve * * * First Aid for * * * Chest Congestions and Inflammation. * * * Pneumonia. Apply hot cloth to throat, chest, and upper part of back for at least 5 minutes, then apply this fuming salve and rub in well and cover with hot white flannel; place the covering so that fumes arising can be inhaled freely, and repeat the application every 2 hours unless the patient is sleeping comfortably. Spasmodic Croup. Rub Flumonia over the throat and chest and induce the child to inhale the fumes which will arise after the salve is loosely covered with a piece of hot flannel. A little of the salve may be heated in a spoon and the fumes inhaled. Continue this treatment until the air passages are opened and breathing is relieved. Whooping Cough and Asthma. Use same treatment as above. * * * Coughs and Sore Throat. Place a piece of the salve about the size of a pea on the tongue and allow to be slowly swallowed and apply externally to the throat, rubbing in well. * * * A splendid application for * * * external inflammation," (carton) "Flumonia * * * Used for Catarrh * * * Sore Throat, Coughs, Spasmodic Croup, Influenza * * * The Best Results Are Obtained by Rubbing Freely over the Chest. The Penetrating Fumes Help to Overcome Congestion by Opening Up the Air Passages," (circular) "First Aid in the treatment of Coughs and * * * Inflammations * * * Sore Throat, Neuralgia * * * Internally and Externally * * * It is valuable in the treatment of the various ailments of the lungs, respiratory organs and air passages * * * Flumonia Fuming Salve. Upon application, the heat of the body releases the fumes, which are inhaled and thereby carried directly to the air passages and respiratory organs * * * It acts by absorption through the skin, the effect of which is to promote circulation and stimulate the body to its normal functions. * * * Ordinary Coughs * * * Swallow one-fourth teaspoonful of Flumonia three or four times a day. Rub Flumonia well over the throat, especially before retiring, and to quiet the nerves, ease pain, and bring restful health-restoring sleep take * * * Catarrh, Sore Throat, Tonsillitis, Hoarseness * * * inhale the fumes of Flumonia melted in a spoon. At night massage the throat and chest with Flumonia, rubbing in well, and